Gazette of the United States.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *TO comprize in the present volume of this Gazette all the Laws which are and may be enacted by Congress in the present session, it will be necessary to extend the numbers to the last of May. The fourth volume, therefore, will commence with the beginning of June—and will be printed on paper of larger dimensions than the present, provided the Editor's receipts of arrearages shall enable him to do it---the price to continue at* Three Dollars *per annum.*

Three years are nearly expired since this publication first made its appearance; during which, scarcely a single instance has occurred of remissness in punctually dispatching the papers from the Printing-Office—their failures in reaching the subscribers, have been owing to causes which were entirely beyond the controul of the publisher. Under the new regulations of the Post-Office Department, the Subscribers for the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES *may therefore promise themselves the advantage of the strictest punctuality on the part of the Editor—which, aided by that energy we have the greatest reason to expect will distinguish the superintendance of the Gentleman now at the head of the Post-Office Department, will ensure a steady transmission of Newspapers to all parts of the Union.*

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.
AT THE FIRST SESSION,
Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT establishing a MINT, and regulating the COINS of the United States.

SECTION 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That a mint for the purpose of a national coinage, be, and the same is established; to be situate and carried on at the seat of the government of the United States, for the time being: And that for the well conducting of the business of the said mint, there shall be the following officers and persons, namely—a director, an assayer, a chief coiner, an engraver, a treasurer.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the director of the mint shall employ as many clerks, workmen and servants as he shall from time to time find necessary, subject to the approbation of the President of the United States.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the respective functions and duties of the officers abovementioned, shall be as follow:—The director of the mint shall have the chief management of the business thereof, and shall superintend all other officers and persons who shall be employed therein. The assayer shall receive and give receipts for all metals which may lawfully be brought to the mint to be coined; shall assay all such of them as may require it, and shall deliver them to the chief coiner to be coined. The chief coiner shall cause to be coined all metals which shall be received by him for that purpose, according to such regulations as shall be prescribed by this or any future law. The engraver shall sink and prepare the necessary dies for such coinage, with the proper devices and inscriptions, but it shall be lawful for the functions and duties of chief coiner and engraver to be performed by one person. The treasurer shall receive from the chief coiner all the coins which shall have been struck, and shall pay or deliver them to the persons respectively to whom the same ought to be paid or delivered: He shall moreover receive and safely keep all monies which shall be for the use, maintenance and support of the mint, and shall disburse the same upon warrants signed by the director.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That every officer and clerk of the said mint, shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties thereof.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said assayer, chief coiner and treasurer, previously to entering upon the execution of their respective offices, shall each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of his office.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed and paid as compensations for their respective services—to the said director, a yearly salary of two thousand dollars; to the said assayer, a yearly salary of one thousand five hundred dollars; to the said chief coiner, a yearly salary of one thousand five hundred dollars; to the said engraver, a yearly salary of one thousand two hundred dollars; to the said treasurer, a yearly salary of one thousand two hundred dollars; to each clerk who may be employed, a yearly salary not exceeding five hundred dollars; and to the several subordinate workmen and servants, such wages and allowances as are customary and reasonable, according to their respective stations and occupations.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the accounts of the officers and persons employed in and about the said mint, and for services performed in relation thereto, and all other accounts concerning the business and administration thereof, shall be adjusted and settled in the treasury department of the United States; and a quarter yearly account of the receipts and disbursements of the said mint shall be rendered at the said treasury for settlement, according to such forms and regulations as shall have been prescribed by that department; and that once in each year a report of the transactions of the said mint, accompanied by an abstract of the settlements which shall have been from time to time made, duly certified by the Comptroller of the Treasury, shall be laid before Congress for their information.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the authority vested in the President of the United States by a resolution of the last session, touching the engaging of artists, and the procuring of apparatus for the said mint, the President be authorized, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be provided and put in proper condition such buildings, and in such manner as shall appear to him requisite for the purpose of carrying on the business of the said mint; and that as well the expenses which shall have been incurred pursuant to the said resolution, as those which may be incurred in providing and preparing the said buildings, and all other expenses which may hereafter accrue for the maintenance and support of the said mint, and in carrying on the business thereof, over and above the sums which may be received by reason of the rate per centum for coinage herein after mentioned, shall be defrayed from the Treasury of the United States, out of any monies which from time to time shall be therein, not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That there shall be from time to time struck and coined at the said mint, coins of gold, silver and copper, of the following denominations, values and descriptions, viz. EAGLES—each to be of the value of ten dollars or units, and to contain two hundred and forty-seven grains and four eighths of a grain of pure, or two hundred and seventy grains of standard gold. HALF EAGLES—each to be of the value of five dollars, and to contain one hundred and twenty-three grains and six eighths of a grain of pure, or one hundred and thirty-five grains of standard gold. QUARTER EAGLES—each to be of the value of two dollars and a half dollar, and to contain sixty-one grains and seven eighths of a grain of pure, or sixty-seven grains and four eighths of a grain of standard gold. DOLLARS or UNITS—each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, and to contain three hundred and seventy-one grains and four sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or four hundred and sixteen grains of standard silver. HALF DOLLARS—each to be of half the value of the dollar or unit, and to contain one hundred and eighty-five grains and ten sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or two hundred and eight grains of standard silver. QUARTER DOLLARS—each to be of one fourth the value of the dollar or unit, and to contain ninety-two grains and thirteen sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or one hundred and four grains of standard silver. DISMES—each to be of the value of one tenth of a dollar or unit, and to contain thirty-seven grains and two sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or forty-one grains and three fifth parts of a grain of standard silver. HALF DISMES—each to be of the value of one twentieth of a dollar, and to contain eighteen grains and nine sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or twenty grains and four fifth parts of a grain of standard silver. CENTS—each to be of the value of the one hundredth part of a dollar, and to contain eleven penny-weights of copper. HALF CENTS—each to be of the value of half a cent, and to contain five penny-weights and half a penny-weight of copper.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That upon the said coins respectively, There shall be the following devices and legends, namely: Upon one side of each of the said coins, there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word LIBERTY, and the year of the coinage; and upon the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins, there shall be the figure or representation of an Eagle, with this inscription, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," and upon the reverse of each of the copper coins, there shall be an inscription which shall express the denomination of the piece, namely, cent or half cent, as the case may require.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the proportional value of gold to silver in all coins which shall by law be current as money within the United States, shall be as fifteen to one, according to quantity in weight, of pure gold or pure silver; that is to say, every fifteen pounds weight of pure silver shall be of equal value in all payments, with one pound weight of pure gold, and so in proportion as to any greater or less quantities of the respective metals.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That the standard for all gold coins of the United States, shall be eleven parts fine to one part alloy; and accordingly that eleven parts in twelve of the entire weight of each of the said coins shall consist of pure gold, and the remaining one twelfth part of alloy; and the said alloy shall be composed of silver and copper, in such proportions not exceeding one half silver as shall be found convenient; to be regulated by the Director of the mint, for the time being, with the approbation of the President of the United States, until further provision shall be made by law. And to the end that the necessary information may be had in order to the making of such further provision, it shall be the duty of the Director of the mint, at the expiration of a year after commencing the operations of the said mint, to report to Congress the practice thereof during the said year, touching the composition of the alloy of the said gold coins, the reasons for such practice, and the experiments and observations which shall have been made concerning the effects of different proportions of silver and copper in the said alloy.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That the standard for all silver coins of the United States, shall be one thousand four hundred and eighty-five parts fine to one hundred and seventy-nine parts alloy; and accordingly that one thousand four hundred and eighty five parts in one thousand six hundred and sixty four parts of the entire weight of each of the said coins shall consist of pure silver, and the remaining one hundred and seventy nine parts of alloy; which alloy shall be wholly of copper.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons to bring to the said mint gold and silver bullion, in order to their being coined; and that the bullion so brought shall be there assayed and coined as speedily as may be after the receipt thereof, and that free of expense to the person or persons by whom the same shall have been brought. And as soon as the said bullion shall have been coined, the person or persons by whom the same shall have been delivered, shall upon demand receive in lieu thereof coins of the same species of bullion which shall have been so delivered, weight for weight, of the pure gold or pure silver therein contained: Provided nevertheless, that it shall be at the mutual option of the party or parties bringing such bullion, and of the Director of the said mint, to make an immediate exchange of coins for standard bullion, with a deduction of one half per cent from the weight of the pure gold, or pure silver contained in the said bullion, as an indemnification to the mint for the time which will necessarily be required for coining the said bullion, and for the advance which shall have been so made in coins. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the said mint from time to time whenever the state of the Treasury will admit thereof, with such sums as may be necessary for effecting the said exchanges, to be replaced as speedily as may be out of the coins which shall have been made of the bullion for which the monies so furnished shall have been exchanged; and the said deduction of one half per cent. shall constitute a fund towards defraying the expenses of the said mint.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That the bullion which shall be brought as aforesaid to the mint to be coined, shall be coined, and the equivalent thereof in coins rendered, if demanded, in the order in which the said bullion shall have been brought or delivered, giving priority according to priority of delivery only, and without preference to any person or persons; and if any preference shall be given contrary to the direction aforesaid, the officer by whom such undue preference shall be given, shall in each case forfeit and pay one thousand dollars; to be recovered with costs of suit. And to the end that it may be known if such preference shall at any time be given, the assayer or officer to whom the said bullion shall be delivered to be coined, shall give to the person or persons bringing the same, a memorandum in writing under his hand, denoting the weight, fineness and value thereof, together with the day and order of its delivery into the mint.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That all the gold and silver coins which shall have been struck at, and issued from the said mint, shall be lawful tender in all payments whatsoever, those of full weight according to the respective values herein before declared, and those of less than full weight at values proportional to their respective weights.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the respective officers of the said mint, carefully and faithfully to use their best endeavors that all the gold and silver coins which shall be struck at the said mint shall be, as nearly as may be, conformable to the several standards and weights aforesaid, and that the copper whereof the cents and half cents aforesaid may be composed, shall be of good quality.

SEC. 18. And the better to secure a due conformity of the said gold and silver coins to their respective standards, Be it further enacted, That from every separate mass of standard gold or silver, which shall be made into coins at the said mint, there shall be taken, set apart by the Treasurer and reserved in his custody a certain number of pieces, not less than three, and that once in every year the pieces so set apart and reserved, shall be assayed under the inspection of the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, the Secretary for the Department of State, and the Attorney-General of the United States (who are hereby required to attend for that purpose at the said mint, on the last Monday in July in each year) or under the inspection of any three of them, in such manner as they or a majority of them shall direct, and in the presence of the director, assayer and chief coiner of the said mint; and if it shall be found that the gold and silver so assayed, shall not be inferior to their respective standards herein before declared more than one part in one hundred and forty four parts, the officer or officers of the said mint whom it may concern shall be held excuseable; but if any greater inferiority shall appear, it shall be certified to the President of the United States, and the said officer or officers shall be deemed disqualified to hold their respective offices.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That if any of the gold or silver coins which shall be struck or coined at the said mint shall be debased or made worse, as to the proportion of fine gold or fine silver therein contained, or shall be of less weight or value than the same ought to be pursuant to the directions of this act, through the default or with the connivance of any of the officers or persons who shall be employed at the said mint, for the purpose of profit or gain, or otherwise with a fraudulent intent, and if any of the said officers or persons shall embezzle any of the metals which shall at any time be committed to their charge for the purpose of being coined, or any of the coins which shall be struck or coined at the said mint every such officer or person who shall commit any or either of the said offences, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall suffer death.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That the money of account of the United States, shall be expressed in dollars or units, dismes or tenths, cents or hundredths and milles or thousandths, a disme being the tenth part of a dollar, a cent the hundredth part of a dollar, a mille the thousandth part of a dollar, and that all accounts in the public offices and all proceeding of the courts of the United States shall be kept and had in conformity to this regulation.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED APRIL THE SECOND, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

PHILADELPHIA.

GENERAL ST. CLAIR has resigned the command of the army, and we have been favored with the following copies of letters that passed between the President of the United States and the General upon that occasion.

Philadelphia, March 26, 1792.

SIR,

I BEG leave to offer you my unfeigned thanks for the honor conferred upon me, by the appointment to the command of the army of the United States the last campaign. Though that campaign was unfortunate, I am not conscious that any thing within my power to have produced a more happy issue was neglected. As I was prompted to accept that command by no motives of either ambition or interest, but by a fervent wish to be of service to my country, and a belief, perhaps too fondly entertained, that I could be so—that I am led to decline it in future, proceeds neither from disgust nor disappointment.

Having been much afflicted with sickness during nearly the whole of the campaign, though I flatter myself the public interests did not suffer by it, and though my health is now tolerably restored, my constitution has received a very severe

ſhock, and I might not again be able to go thro' the weight of buſineſs which neceſſarily follows the command of an army.

Although, Sir, I am myſelf perſuaded that every thing was done, in the courſe of the laſt campaign, that could be done on my part, fully to anſwer the public expectation, yet it is denied by ſome, doubted by many, and known to but few out of the army. A wiſh to rectify the public opinion, and a duty that I conceive I owe to myſelf, induce me to requeſt that an inquiry into my conduct may be inſtituted: when that is over, I may hope to be permitted to reſign the commiſſion of Major-General, which I now hold. Should the reſult of the enquiry be that, in any inſtance, the duties of my ſtation were neglected, or that I did not improve every hour and every opportunity to the beſt advantage, or that the operations of the army, after it was in a condition to operate, were delayed one moment in conſequence of my illneſs, I ſhall patiently ſubmit to the merited cenſure.

To whoever may be appointed my ſucceſſor, I ſhall be happy, Sir, to give every light and information my ſituation, as General of the army, or as Governor of the Weſtern Territory, put in my power to obtain, and to evince to you, Sir, and to the world, that the confidence you were pleaſed to repoſe in me, was not miſplaced.

With every ſentiment of gratiude, of reſpect, and, allow me to add, of affection, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

United States, March 28th, 1792.

SIR,

YOUR knowledge of the country north-weſt of the Ohio, and of the reſources for an army in its vicinity, added to a full confidence in your military character, founded on mature experience, induced my nomination of you to the command of the troops on the frontiers.

Your deſire of rectifying any errors of the public opinion, relatively to your conduct, by an inveſtigation of a court of enquiry, is highly laudable, and would be readily complied with, were the meaſure practicable.—But a total deficiency of officers, in actual ſervice, of competent rank to form a legal court, for that purpoſe, precludes the power of gratifying your wiſhes on the occaſion.

The intimation of your readineſs to afford your ſucceſſor all the information of which you are capable, although unneceſſary for my perſonal conviction, muſt be regarded as an additional evidence of the goodneſs of your heart, and of your attachment to your country.

I am, Sir,
With eſteem and regard,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

Major-General ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

Philadelphia, March 31ſt, 1792.

SIR,

I HAVE had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th inſt. While I lament that circumſtances prevent an inveſtigation into my conduct, by a court of enquiry, I cannot but acquieſce in the reaſons you have aſſigned why it cannot take place; and I beg leave to preſent my thanks for the deſire to have gratified me, had it been practicable, which you have been pleaſed to manifeſt.

In my letter of the 26th, I expreſſed an intention of retiring from the army, when the enquiry ſhould be over.—The only reaſon I had for wiſhing to retain my commiſſion until that time was, that if any miſconduct ſhould appear in the courſe of the enquiry, I might be amenable to a court-martial, which a reſignation would have precluded. The Houſe of Repreſentatives: Sir, have directed an enquiry into the cauſes of the failure of the laſt campaign to be made by a committee of their own body:—the ſame reaſon that influenced me when a court of enquiry was contemplated, operates now with equal force, and therefore it may be proper that I ſhould ſtill retain my commiſſion; but, as it will ſoon be requiſite that ſome perſon ſhould be at the head of the army who is to continue to command it, it is neceſſary, Sir, that I ſhould inform you explicitly, which I now do, of my fixed reſolution to reſign the moment the enquiry is finiſhed, ſhould no fault be found, that any embarraſſment which may exiſt, with reſpect to providing a ſucceſſor for me, may be removed.

Be pleaſed, Sir, to obſerve that my ſole object is to give effect to public juſtice, in the uſual way by a court-martial, ſhould it appear that, *in any manner whatſoever*, the misfortunes of the laſt campaign can be attributed to me; and it is the proper, and I believe the only tribunal, where military crimes and miſconduct can be enquired into and puniſhed; or where an officer's reputation, infinitely dearer than life, can be vindicated.—Should the public ſervice, however, require that another officer of the ſame rank with me be appointed immediately, I am ready to make the reſignation forthwith, notwithſtanding that it may ſeem to proceed, and at a diſtance will be ſuppoſed to have ariſen, from a ſenſe that the volume of calumny and defamation, which is daily pouring from the preſs into the public ear, has too much foundation for me to meet it,—that I ſhrink from the conſequences and chuſe to ſhelter myſelf in a private ſtation:—I am ready, Sir, upon this occaſion, as I have been upon all others, to ſacrifice every private and perſonal feeling and conſideration to the public good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

United States, April 4th, 1792.

SIR,

I HAVE read and duly conſidered your letter of the 31ſt ultimo.

The reaſons you offer for retaining your commiſſion, until an opportunity ſhould be preſented, if neceſſary, of inveſtigating your conduct in every mode preſcribed by law, would be concluſive with me, under any other circumſtances than the preſent.

But the eſtabliſhment of the troops allows only of one Major-General. You have manifeſted your intention of retiring, and the eſſential intereſts of thepublic require that your ſucceſſor ſhould be immediately appointed in order to repair to the frontiers.

As the Houſe of Repreſentatives have been pleaſed to inſtitute an enquiry into the cauſes of the failure of the late expedition, I ſhould hope an opportunity would thereby be afforded you of explaining your conduct, in a manner ſatisfactory to the public and yourſelf.

I am, Sir,
With eſteem and regard,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

Major-General ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1792.

SIR,

I HAVE had the honor to receive your letter of the 4th inſtant.

Although I was very deſirous, Sir, to hold the commiſſion of Major General until the enquiry by the committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhould be over, for the reaſons I aſſigned, and which you are pleaſed to think have ſome weight—yet the neceſſity of the officer being appointed who is to command the troops, in order to his repairing to the frontiers, is certainly preſſing, and ought to ſilence with me every wiſh of a mere perſonal nature. I do therefore, Sir, now formally reſign the appointment of Major-General.

I have never, Sir, entertained a doubt that an enquiry into the cauſes of the failure of the late expedition, whether directed particularly to my conduct, or to that connected with other cauſes that may have operated in whatever way it might be conducted, would not prove honorable to me, and ſatisfactory to the public, as far as I was concerned with it; but ſetting, as I do, a due value upon the public opinion, and deſirous not to loſe that place in the eſteem of the virtuous and intelligent of my fellow citizens which I have long held, you will not wonder that, under exiſting circumſtances, a degree of anxiety, not only that there ſhould be an enquiry, but that every thing capable of being miſconſtrued, ſhould be avoided on my part. I will own to you, Sir, that the deſire of *honeſt fame* has ever been the ſtrongeſt paſſion in my breaſt: I have thought that I had merited it, and it is all that I have to compenſate for the ſacrifice of a very independent ſituation, and the beſt years of my life devoted to the public ſervice, and the faithful application of my talents, ſuch as they were, in every ſituation in which I have been placed, with a zeal bordering upon enthuſiaſm. I truſt, Sir, I ſhall ſtill enjoy it, while thoſe who have attempted to diſturb it, will be forgotten, or remembered with indignation, and in their boſoms, if they have feeling, ſenſations may ariſe ſomething ſimilar to what Milton has deſcribed to have ſeized upon Satan when he diſcovered our firſt parents in Paradiſe.

With every ſentiment of reſpect and duty,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

Laſt Tueſday the following gentlemen were elected Aldermen in the room of the late F. Hopkinſon, Eſq. and Samuel Powel and W. Collady, Eſquires, who had reſigned, viz.

JONATHAN BAYARD SMITH,
MICHAEL HILLEGAS, and
FRANCIS GURNEY,
} Eſquires.

The following gentlemen were elected Common Council-Men, viz.

Mordecai Lewis, John Wood, Benjamin Chew, jun. James Millegan, Iſaac Snowden, John Stille, William Wells, Lawrence Seckel, Joſeph Norris, Richard Fullerton, Jacob Schreiner, John Montgomery, Philip Wager, Edward Bartholomew, Samuel M. Fox, John Craig, James Abercrombie, Robert Waln, Robert Ralſton, Robert Smith, John C. Stocker, John Perot, George Bickham, David Jackſon, Frederick Kuhl, James C. Fiſher, Godfrey Haga, William Van Phul, JacobR. Howell, and Robert Wharton, Eſquires.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.—APRIL, 1792.

The Committee on the ſubject of WEIGHTS *and* MEASURES, *Report, that it is their opinion,*

1. THE ſtandard for the meaſures and weights of the United States, be a uniform cylindrical rod of iron, of ſuch length as in latitude 45° in the level of the ocean, and in a cellar of uniform natural temperature, ſhall perform its vibrations in ſmall and equal arcs, in one ſecond of mean time.

2. That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to have ſuch a ſtandard rod provided; that it be prepared with all the accuracy which the importance of the object merits and circumſtances admit;—that this be done by actual experiments, under the parallel of 45° of latitude complete, or by actual experiments, rectified by due allowances, under any other parallel, where a ſuperiority of means for accurate experiment may promiſe on the whole greater truth in the reſult.

3. That the expences of the meaſures he ſhall adopt for this purpoſe, not exceeding dollars, be defrayed by the public.

4. That the ſtandard rod ſo to be provided, ſhall be divided into five equal parts, one of which to be called a foot, ſhall be the unit of meaſures of length for the United States.

That the foot ſhall be divided into 10 inches.
The inch into 10 lines,
The line into 10 points, and
That 10 feet make a decad,
10 decads a rod,
10 rods a furlong,
And 10 furlongs a mile.

5. That meaſures of ſurface in the United States, be made by ſquares of the meaſures of length; and that in the caſe of lands, the unit ſhall be a ſquare, whereof every ſide ſhall be an hundred feet, to be called a rood.

That each rood be divided into tenths and hundredths.

That 10 roods make a double acre,
And ten double acres a ſquare furlong.

6. That the unit of meaſures of capacity, in the United States, be a cubic foot to be called a buſhel;

That each buſhel be divided into ten pottles,
Each pottle into 10 demi pints,
Each demi pint into 10 metres;
That 10 buſhels be a quarter,
And 10 quarters a laſt or double ton.

7. That the unit of weights of the United States, be a cubic inch of rain water, to be called an ounce, and to be meaſured and weighed in a cellar of uniform natural temperature;

That the ounce be divided into 10 double ſcruples,
The double ſcruple into 10 carats,
The carat into 10 minims or demi grains,
The minim into 10 mites;
That 10 ounces make a pound,
10 pounds a ſtone,
10 ſtones a kental,
10 kentals a hogſhead.

The conſideration of this report is poſtponed until the next Seſſion of Congreſs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

The memorial of T. Fielder, inventor of an apparatus to facilitate navigation, praying the aid of Congreſs to carry his project into execution, was read and ordered to lie on the table; as was alſo a memorial from the commiſſioners of the city and county of Philadelphia, reſpecting compenſation for the uſe of the city jail;—and a memorial from the merchants of New-York, remonſtrating againſt the propoſed augmentation of the impoſt duties.

A memorial from the inhabitants of the towns of Cincinnati and Columbia, on the little Miami, was referred to a ſelect committee.

A memorial was read, from Signor Giuſeppe Ceracchi (the Roman artiſt, who executed the buſt of liberty over The Speaker's chair) ſetting forth that he is ready to enter upon the execution of a deſign for the national monument, which he ſome time ago laid before Congreſs. Referred, together with his former memorial, to Meſſ. Gerry, Benſon, Lee, Murray and Tucker.

Preſented by the committee of enrollment, and ſigned by The Speaker, the Repreſentation Bill—and the bill for altering the times of holding the Circuit Courts in certain diſtricts of the United States.

Mr. Secretary Otis delivered a meſſage, notifying the Houſe, that the Senate had concurred in paſſing the bill to indemnify the Truſtees of Wilmington Academy.

Mr. Fitzſimons reported a bill for raiſing a further ſum of money for the protection of the frontiers—which was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole, on Friday next.

An engroſſed bill to indemnify the eſtate of the late Major-General Greene, was read a third time, and, after a debate of ſome length, paſſed—ayes 33, noes 24—as follow:

A Y E S.

Meſſrs. Ames, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benſon, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Findley, Fitzſimons, Gerry, Giles, Gregg, Griffin, Hartley, Heiſter, Key, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, Lee, Livermore, Madiſon, Mercer, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, Parker, W. Smith, Sterrett, Thatcher, Venable, Vining, Wadſworth, Willis—33.

N O E S.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Boudinot, Brown, Clark, Goodhue, Gordon, Grove, Hillhouſe, Jacobs, Kitchell, Macon, Moore, Niles, Schoonmaker, Seney, J. Smith, I. Smith, Steele, Sturges, Sumpter, Treadwell, Ward, White, Williamſon—24.

The Houſe proceeded to the further conſideration of the two additional ſections propoſed by the Senate to the Militia Bill.

The power propoſed to be delegated to the Preſident, of calling out the Militia to quell inſurrections, &c. occaſioned a warm debate, which was ſupported to a late hour, when the Houſe, without taking the queſtion, adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 12.

After reading petitions, the Houſe proceeded in the conſideration of the two ſections propoſed by the Senate to be added to the militia bill, viz.

"And be it further enacted, That the Preſident of the United States is hereby authoriſed to call out the militia, or ſuch part thereof, as the exigence may in his opinion require, to execute the laws of the Union, ſuppreſs inſurrections and repel invaſions. And when Militia are employed in the ſervice of the United States, they ſhall receive the ſame pay and allowances as are now made to the troops in ſervice.

"And be it further enacted, That if any officer or private ſoldier of the militia, being ordered into the ſervice of the United States, purſuant to the power herein given, ſhall refuſe obedience to ſuch orders, he ſhall forfeit to the uſe of the United States, a ſum not exceeding the amount of one year's pay of ſuch officer or ſoldier reſpectively, as herein eſtabliſhed. And the Militia, while in the ſervice of the United States, ſhall be ſubject to the rules and articles of war: Provided, that the courts martial, by whom they ſhall be ſubject to be tried, ſhall be compoſed entirely of militia officers of the ſame ſtate with the offenders."

Several amendments were propoſed to the firſt ſection, and diſagreed to.

An amendment, propoſed by Mr. Fitzſimons, limiting the Preſident's power of calling out the militia to the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, was agreed to—ayes 37, noes 20—as follow:

A Y E S.

Meſſrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benſon, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clark, Fitzſimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Gregg, Griffin, Hartley, Heiſter, Hillhouſe, Huger, Kitchell, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, Lee, Madiſon, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Niles, Seney, Sheredine, J. Smith, Sterret, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Treadwell, Wadſworth, Ward, Tucker, Vining—37.

N O E S.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Gerry, Giles, Grove, Key, Livermore, Macon, Mercer, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, I. Smith, W. Smith, Steele, Sturges, Sumpter, Venable, White, Willis—20.

On the queſtion to agree to the firſt ſection of the Senate, with this amendment, the ayes and noes being demanded, are—ayes 24, noes 37—as follow:

A Y E S.

Meſſrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benſon, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Fitzſimons, Findley, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Gregg, Hartley, Hillhouſe, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, W. Smith, J. Smith, Sterrett, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Wadſworth, Ward, Vining—24.

N O E S.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Boudinot, Brown, Clark, Gerry, Giles, Griffin, Grove, Heiſter, Huger, Key, Kitchell, Lee, Livermore, Macon, Madiſon, Mercer, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Niles, Page, Parker, Sheredine, Seney, Schoonmaker, I. Smith, Steele, Sturges, Sumpter, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, White, Willis, Williamſon—37.

Mr. Bourne, of the committee of enrolment, reported, that the committee had examined the Conſular Bill, and the Wilmington Academy Bill, and found the ſame duly enrolled.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, notifying the Houſe that an act for aſcertaining the bounds of a tract of land purchaſed by John Cleves Symmes, has received his approbation and ſignature.

The act regulating proceſſes in the courts of the United States, &c. with certain amendments reported by a ſelect committee, was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

A motion by Mr. Gerry was agreed to:—That a committee be appointed to report a bill for calling forth the militia, when neceſſary, to ſuppreſs inſurrections, &c.

Mr. J. Smith informed the Houſe that the committee of enrolment had this day laid before the Preſident of the United States, for his approbation, the Wilmington Academy Bill—the Repreſentation, and the Conſular Bill.

In committee of the whole on the bill to direct the ſettlement of a certain claim of the ſtate of Maryland.—Mr. B. Bourne in the chair.

This claim was for a ſum of money paid by the ſtate of Maryland in diſcharge of a bond given by an officer of the late army of the United States, for a purchaſe made on account of the United States.—This bill being oppoſed, the committee came to no deciſion, but roſe and reported progreſs. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 13.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the Houſe, that the Preſident of the United States had notified the Senate that he had approved and ſigned the following Acts:

An act ſupplemental to the act for the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of light-houſes, beacons and buoys—An act for fixing the compenſations of the door-keepers of both Houſes of Congreſs—And an act for building a light-houſe on Montuk Point, in the ſtate of New-York.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury reſpecting alterations in the exciſe law. Mr. Seney in the Chair.

Mr. Fitzſimons laid on the table ſundry reſolutions for modifying the law—theſe reſolutions were read by the chairman—a motion for the committee to riſe in order to refering them to a ſelect committee for the purpoſe of reporting a bill, occaſioned ſome debate, and was at length negatived—the committee then proceeded in the diſcuſſion of the reſolutions, and agreed to the ſame with ſundry amendments---which were reported to the Houſe---A motion was then made and carried, that theſe reſolutions ſhould be printed for the uſe of the members.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, tranſmitting to the Houſe the copy of a communication from the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain to the Secretary of State, relative to the commerce of the two countries.

Several letters that paſſed between the Secretary of State and the Britiſh Miniſter, reſpecting a determination on the part of the Britiſh Government, to carry their navigation act into execution, were read—the reſult was an explanation on the part of the Britiſh Miniſter, by which it appears that the prohibition of American veſſels from entering the ports of Guernſey and Jerſey, is alone contemplated by his Government.

The Secretary alſo informed the Houſe, that the bill to compenſate the Truſtees of the public grammar ſchool, and academy of Wilmington, for damages ſuſtained during the late war, had received the Preſident's approbation and ſignature.

A petition of William Heyburn, an invalid, was read---ſtating that an application made by him to the Circuit Court of the United States, agreeable to a late law, had been rejected by the court; and praying relief.

Mr. Boudinot informed the Houſe that the Court conſidered the law lately paſſed for the relief of invalid penſioners, ſo far as it reſpects the Judges, as unconſtitutional—and therefore refuſed to execute it.

On motion of Mr. W. Smith, after conſiderable debate, a committee of five was appointed to enquire into the ſtate of facts ſet forth in the petition of William Heyburn, and to report to the Houſe.——Adjourned till Monday.

Philadelphia, April 14.

Laſt Tueſday the Aſſembly of this State adjourned *ſine die*, having paſſed 46 Acts during the ſeſſion.

Meaſures are purſuing by the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, to import ſugars from the Eaſt-Indies—from which country plenty may be obtained without any previous notice. In the empire of Cochin China, immenſe quantities are raiſed by the hands of freemen, and ſold, according to an account in the travels of a French philoſopher, at a cheaper rate than that cultivated by ſlaves.

A high handed robbery was committed laſt month in the houſe of Judge Carle, Morris-County (N. J.) by three villains; two of which have been ſince taken.

According to a late decree of the National Aſſembly of France, there is no travelling for ſtrangers in that country without a paſſport.

Some opinions having been circulated in France, that attempts would be made to new model the Conſtitution, a ſpirited decree has been paſſed to counteract ſuch a deſign.

In the Dutch Colony of Surinam, according to an account publiſhed in the American Apollo—there are about 3,200 whites and 43,000 ſlaves, the plantations contain from 500 to 2000 acres each—and are 550 in number; they produce annually about 16,000 hhds. of ſugar—12,000,000lbs. coffee, 700,000lbs. cocoa—and 850,000lbs. cotton. The number of regular troops in this colony is 1600—and a corps of 250 free negroes.

A London paper ſays, "We rejoice in the information of the promptitude of the Americans to aſſiſt the inhabitants of St. Domingo; like their brethren of England, they have exhibited to the world a noble generoſity, and a determination to promote the peace and proſperity of mankind."

Some curious perſons in the North of England, have juſt ſtated the probability of making Sugar from the Birch tree; the juice of which is ſo much more copious and ſweeter than that of the Maple tree of America, that it has afforded a pleaſant wine for many years.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in India, to his father in New-York, dated Canton, December 9, 1791, received by the Waſhington, Capt. Hodgkinſon.

"In my laſt I omitted to give you an account of the war in India, between the Engliſh and Tippoo Saib, the ſon and ſucceſſor of the late Hyder Ally, and one of the moſt powerful Princes in it. The commencement of it was in March, 1790, in conſequence of an attack on a Prince in alliance with the Engliſh. General Meadows, who is Governor of Madras, took the command of the army from that quarter, and in April, moved to attack the enemy in their own country, which is ſeparated from the Carnatick by a chain of mountains called the Ghauts, which have but few narrow paſſes, deemed impaſſable, without it is acquired by ſtratagem.—After a number of miſcarriages on our part, in conſequence of a treaſonable correſpondence being carried on during the whole campaign, by a native Check in our ſervice, informing the enemy of every movement to be made, Meadows was obliged to return to Madras. Lord Cornwallis, from Bengal, immediately took the command. The above correſpondence coming to light, proved ſucceſsful to Lord Cornwallis, who availed himſelf of it, by ſparing the author's life to carry on the correſpondence as before, and direct the enemy to guard a different paſs, which was pretended would be entered on a certain day; by which means our army, when unexpected, was in the enemy's country, and ſoon joined by moſt of the neighbouring princes. Lord Cornwallis, ſeconded by Meadows, ſoon found they were at the head of nearly one hundred thouſand, horſe and foot, including ten thouſand Europeans, and the native troops employed by the Engliſh, little inferior to them. Their movements ſoon commenced towards the enemy's capital, which lies nearly in the centre of the country; in their way towards it, every thing fell---the ſecond city among the number; and after an obſtinate action in laſt May, Tippoo was obliged to ſhut himſelf up in it. The periodical rains then ſetting in very ſevere, put a ſtop to further proceedings on our part; ſince that, I have not acquired further information.

"When the campaign again opens, Gen. Abercrombie, Governor of Bombay, will be ready with about 10,000 effective men, to join the grand army. And by the time I reach India, it is my opinion a deciſive ſtroke muſt be ſtruck, or it never will. It is reduced to a certainty that the views of the Engliſh is to extirpate Tippoo, and rid themſelves of a troubleſome enemy, as well as to acquire more territory, beſides the riddance of a tyrant to mankind in general---ſuch is his character.

"Although I freely venture my opinion in juſtice to Tippoo, I think he will not be an eaſy conqueſt. He is at the head of an immenſe army, a great general and politician, who hath been bred in the field and cabinet, from his infancy, and perfectly acquainted with all the arts of war, conformable to the European mode, and what is more, fighting for life and empire: The former muſt enſue firſt, as he never will ſubmit to the latter, while it remains, is the opinion of people in general, either by the hand of his enemy or his own. If opportunity will permit when I arrive at Bombay, I will write you all particulars."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cæcil county, State of Maryland, to a gentleman in Wilmington (D.)

"A great deal of buſineſs was done at the March Term—the docket, grown to an immenſe ſize, by the irregularity of former proceedings, is now reduced to a few actions. Another court will clear it of the rubbiſh—the good effects of our new judiciary. Two cauſes of great importance to the intereſts of humanity, were tried: Mrs. —— and her ſon—were found guilty of, and for their cruelty to negroes. The firſt was charged with unneceſſary whipping, ſalting and burning her negro woman. The burns were inflicted with a red hot ſhovel, on parts which modeſty forbids mentioning. The ſon was indicted for inhumanely beating a negro woman with a large ſtick. The *Lady* was fined £50—and the *Young Gentleman* £5.—The coſts will be very heavy.

"Another cauſe of no leſs conſequence to the community, was tried and decided; I mean the indictment againſt Squire —— for extortion.—The charge was fully proved; and notwithſtanding the number and ability of his counſel, the jury had no difficulty in finding him guilty. He has moved an arreſt of judgment—the argument is poſtponed to next court—Our friend —— ſays the indictment will hold good."

Were it as eaſy to find competent financiers, as it is fault-finders, no country would perhaps be in a more eligible ſituation than ours---but dear-bought experience has ſhewn, that tho in a multitude of counſellors there may be ſafety, yet in a multitude of financiers there is confuſion, certain loſs, and grievous oppreſſion.

The funding ſyſtem is faulted, becaule it has produced a rapid appreciation of the public ſecurities, by which great fortunes were made for A. and Z. while it left P. and Q. in *ſtatu quo*; but ſince the ſpeculations of the former have gone off in *fumo*, the funding ſyſtem is, on *that account*, a bone for the fault-finders.

The funding ſyſtem, it is acknowledged by its enemies, has advanced our credit; but ſtill they ſay it has ſoured the public mind. If it has advanced our credit, it is more than the joint or ſeparate exertions of the old Congreſs, its Committees, Boards, or all the State Legiſlatures in the Union could effect, in a long courſe of years---and yet this ſyſtem has ſoured the public mind!

Nett amount of Duties ariſing on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States, commencing on the 1ſt October, 1790, and ending the 30th Sept. 1791.

STATES.	Dolls.	Cts.
New-Hampſhire,	27,000	29
Maſſachuſetts,	420,707	17 5-12
Rhode-Iſland,	107,102	35 1-4
Connecticut,	106,351	63 1-4
New-York,	619,534	16 1-2
New-Jerſey,	6,508	68 1-2
Pennſylvania,	707,955	29
Delaware,	18,283	86
Maryland,	322,964	92 1-2
Virginia,	334,995	83 2-16
North-Carolina,	58,861	42 1-2
South-Carolina,	234,082	23
Georgia,	42,285	9 1-2
Total,	3,006,722	85 7-12

A ſummary of the value and deſtination of the Exports of the United States, from October 1, 1790, to September 30, 1791, agreeable to an abſtract certified by the Regiſter of the Treaſury.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To Ruſſia,	3,570	
To Sweden,	21,866	2
To Denmark,	277,273	53
To the United Netherlands,	1,634,825	66
To Great-Britain,	7,953,418	21
To the imperial ports of the Auſtrian Netherlands and Germany,	362,010	21
To Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanſe towns,	64,259	25
To France,	4,298,762	26
To Spain,	1,301,286	95
To Portugal,	1,039,696	47
To the Italian ports,	21,726	90
To Morrocco,	3,660	50
To the Eaſt-Indies, generally,	318,628	46
To Africa, generally,	168,477	92
To the Weſt-Indies, generally,	59,434	36
To the N. Weſt coaſt of America,	3,380	
To Europe and the W. Indies, for a market,	29,274	75
Total dollars,	17,571,551	45

Treasury Department,
March 28, 1792.

TENCH COXE, *Aſſiſtant Sec'ry.*

☞ *The length of the Mint Act, and of the highly intereſting correſpondence between the Preſident of the United States and General St. Clair, exclude from this day's Gazette the continuance of the Debate in our laſt—it will be reſumed in next Wedneſday's paper.*

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	20/	pr. £.	par
3 pr. Cents	11/6		57½ pr. cent.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12/		60 do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	19/	95 do.
Indents	11/3	56¼ do.

Half ſhares Bank Stock—25 to 30 per cent. premium.

BOSTON, March 21.

THE new invented *Steam Jack* does honor to the genius of a citizen of Maſſachuſetts—Mr. John Bailey, of Hanover, in the county of Plymouth. He, by a happy thought, firſt conceived the idea of applying ſteam to propel a Jack, for roaſting meat; and after a variety of experiments, has completely carried that idea into effect. He has perfected the Machine in a ſtyle extremely well calculated for the convenience of families; as the manner of uſing it is ſo ſimple, any body can do it.

Port-au-Prince exhibits a ſcene of unparalleled diſtreſs—the Negroes have got many ſtrong holds in the mountains—and continue to treat the white inhabitants with the greateſt ſeverity when in their power.

PORTSMOUTH (N.H.) March 30.

The Britiſh nation, convinced of the injuſtice as well as the ill policy, of neglecting the petitions, formerly preſented by their American ſubjects for the privilege of a reſident Biſhop in the Colonies, and the conſequent hardſhips to a part of their citizens, who did not enjoy all the inſtitutions of their religion without one; have now made proviſion for the ſupport of three Biſhops in their North American Provinces. Three thouſand pounds, are contributed by the national charity, for the annual ſupport of clergymen and ſchoolmaſters of the national church, and the diſtribution of books of piety and devotion. New churches are erecting, ſchools opening and a college founding. They are determined to give every poſſible encouragement to the ſpreading of religion, morality and learning in thoſe regions, under the ſanction and protection of government.

Deſcription of a LOCK, in Canal Navigation.

A LOCK is a baſon placed lengthways in a river or canal, lined with walls of maſonry on each ſide, and terminated by two gates, placed where there is a caſcade or natural fall of the country; and ſo conſtructed, that the baſon being filled with water by an upper ſluice to the level of the waters above, a veſſel may aſcend through the upper gate; or the water in the lock being reduced to the level of the water at the bottom of the caſcade, the veſſel may deſcend through the lower gate: for when the waters are brought to a level on either ſide, the gate on that ſide may be eaſily opened. But as the lower gate is ſtrained in proportion to the depth of water it ſupports, when the perpendicular height of the water exceeds 12 or 13 feet, more locks than one become neceſſary. Thus, if the fall be 17 feet, two locks are required, each having 8 1-2 feet fall; and if the fall be 26 feet, three locks are neceſſary, each having 8 feet 8 inches fall. The ſide-walls of a lock ought to be very ſtrong. Where the natural foundation is bad, they ſhould be founded on piles and platforms of wood: they ſhould likewiſe ſlope outwards, in order to reſiſt the preſſure of the earth from behind.

L A W.

AN EXTRACT.

FIRST comes the Declaration in Treſpaſs—the Defendant's anſwer to the Plaintiff's declaration follows next; and this in law language, is a Plea. Next comes the Plaintiff's exception, or anſwer to the Defendant's Plea; and this the gentlemen of the law phraſe a *Replication*. Then follows the Defendant's anſwer to the Plaintiff's replication, or reply; and this is elegantly ſtiled a *Rejoinder*. The Plaintiff is then puſhed to make a ſecond defence of his Declaration, by way of anſwer to the Defendant's rejoinder; and this ſecond defence is expreſſed by what is known in law to be a *Surrejoinder*. The Defendant perſeveres, and comes on with his anſwer to the Surrejoinder; and this is prettily called a *Rebutter*. The Plaintiff, being again at looſe ends, produces a ſecond replication to the Defendant's rebutter; and this is emphatically called a SURREBUTTER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 31, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the intereſt for the quarter, ending this day, on the FUNDED DEBT of the United States, ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury, and of the Commiſſioner of Loans for this State, will be paid at the Bank of the United States.

(ep.tf)

STOLEN,

WITHIN a few days laſt paſt, from the Subſcriber, the following NOTES, iſſued by the Treaſurer of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts:——No. 18721, Dec. 1, 1783, £.72 15, payable to PHINEAS LYMAN; No. 18379, Nov. 1, 1783, £.36 4, payable to WILLIAM LYON; No. 1301, Dec. 1, 1781, £.80 9, payable to NATHANIEL WRIGHT; No. 16239. Aug. 1, 1783, £.28 16—No. 71, Oct. 1, 1781, £.48 1, payable to Doctor SAMUEL WARE.

Whoever will apprehend and ſecure the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS; and whoever will produce the above Notes, and return them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and all neceſſary charges.

Precaution having been taken to prevent their ever being paid to the Thief or Thieves by the Treaſurer abovementioned: All perſons therefore are cautioned not to purchaſe the above Notes, of any one offering them for ſale.

Northampton, Feb. 29, 1792. 4t NATH. WRIGHT.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
In the Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſetts*,

A

SYSTEM *for the* DISCIPLINE *of the* ARTILLERY
in the UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA;

O R,

THE YOUNG ARTILLERIST'S POCKET COMPANION.

IN THREE PARTS.

Part 1. CONTAINING the duty and practice of light field artillery.

Part 2. Containing the theory and practice of heavy artillery: to which will be added, an extract of a Treatiſe on the origin and principle of Courts-Martial, wrote by an experienced Officer in the line, and who did duty as Judge-Advocate in America.

Part 3. Laboratory duty; containing a great variety of directions for compoſition, and the method of making artificial fire-works, and the formation of ammunition for the different kinds of ordnance.

By WILLIAM STEVENS, Eſq.

An Officer in the American Artillery through the whole of the late revolution, and ſince in the Militia.

CONDITIONS.

This work to be printed on good paper with a handſome type, neatly bound and lettered, in three pocket volumes, containing upwards of one thouſand pages; illuſtrated with a great variety of explanatory plates, executed by able artiſts.

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The Firſt Volume of
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS:

Conſiſting of STATE PAPERS, and other authentic documents, intended as materials for an Hiſtory of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

Member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge; and Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The deſign of this compilation being to preſerve and exhibit a regular ſeries of the moſt important and authentic documents relating to the hiſtory of America, from its diſcovery by Columbus to the preſent time, it muſt be peculiary intereſting to all who wiſh to acquire a thorough knowledge of this ſubject.

April 4. (ep.1m)

FOR SALE,

BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jerſey, occupied for many years paſt by the ſubſcriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, beſides a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the diſtance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main ſtreet leading from Trenton to Lamberton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the eaſtwardly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the ſaid ſtreet on the eaſt, and by the river on the weſt, forms a ſquare; which, from the combined effect of ſituation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the moſt beautiful and deſirable ſeats in the ſtate. The manſion-houſe is a handſome, well-finiſhed brick building, 50 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two ſtory brick kitchen; and commanding a very extenſive and pleaſing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and alſo of Trenton and the neighbouring ſeats and improvements on both ſides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new ſtone coach-houſe and ſtables, ſufficient to contain ſix carriages and ten horſes, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a capacious loft for hay; adjoining theſe is a very complete granary, *rat proof*, and a ſtone cow-houſe, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved ſtalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the manſion-houſe, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the higheſt ſtate of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choiceſt fruits of almoſt every kind, and ſeveral large aſparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient diſtance from the manſion-houſe, and nearly in the centre of the ſquare, is a new, well-built, ſtone farm-houſe, accommodated with a large cheeſe-room, ſpring-houſe, garden, &c. a complete ſtone ſmoke-houſe, corn-cribs, waggon-houſe, a capacious ice-houſe, and every other neceſſary out-building. The ground is properly divided into *ſmall* fields, all well watered, *highly* improved, and chiefly under the moſt approved graſs. This ſquare has produced annually, for ſeveral years paſt, upwards of ſixty tons of the beſt hay, beſides ſupporting through the ſummer ſeaſon twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horſes. It contains alſo two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper ſeaſons, with great plenty of all kinds of fiſh uſually found in freſh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleaſing amuſement to the ſportſman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is incloſed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar poſts, and rails of cheſnut and white cedar. The purchaſer may have the improved ſquare ſeparately, or the whole together, as may beſt ſuit him. There is an inexhauſtible quantity of good building ſtone on the river ſhore. The purchaſe money, if well ſecured, and the intereſt punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes, may be gratified on application to SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Eſq. of Trenton, or Mr. INALLMAN, who at preſent occupies the farm-houſe and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the ſubſcriber, at No. 213, South Second-ſtreet, oppoſite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia. JOHN COX.

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

THE EDITOR *of the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES, *moſt earneſtly requeſts that thoſe of his ſubſcribers, whoſe arrearages have been accumulating for more than twelve months, would make payment as ſoon as poſſible—at fartheſt, before the firſt day of June next.*

Thoſe perſons who ſhall be diſpoſed to patronize this GAZETTE *after the* Poſt-Office Law *ſhall go into operation, will pleaſe to ſignify their intention to the* Deputy Poſt-Maſters *in the* United States, *who are requeſted to forward ſuch ſubſcriptions as may be received, to the* Editor, *previous to the ſaid firſt of June.——The terms of ſubſcription are* Three Dollars *per annum, excluſive of poſtage—One half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the other half to be advanced at the expiration of the firſt ſix months.*

Bank of the United States.

MARCH 21, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Stockholders be, and hereby are, authoriſed to compleat their Shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

Reſolved, That each Share ſo compleated, ſhall be entitled to draw a dividend of the profits of the Bank, from and after the firſt day of the month next ſucceeding the day of compleating ſuch Shares.

Reſolved, That ſo much of the quarter's intereſt upon the Public Debt transferred to compleat any Share as aforeſaid, as ſhall have accrued before the firſt day of the month next ſucceeding the completion of ſuch Share, ſhall be received by the Bank, and paid to the perſons who ſhall have transferred the ſame.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

(eptiſt) JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 30, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Offices of Diſcount and Depoſit be authoriſed to receive of Stockholders the 3d and 4th Specie Payments on their Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank, and that the Caſhiers of the ſaid offices give duplicate receipts for ſuch payments, one of which receipts, accompanied with evidence of a transfer of public debt ſufficient to complete ſaid ſhares, upon being produced at the Bank, ſhall entitle ſuch Stockholders to certificates for full ſhares, and to all the benefits of the Reſolutions of the Board of Directors paſſed the 21ſt inſtant, reative to completing ſhares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

By order of the Preſident and Directors.

JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF a LOT in this City, to be deſignated by impartial judges, and FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party; will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July, 1792, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a CAPITOL, to be erected in this City; and TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, or a MEDAL, for the Plan deemed next in merit to the one they ſhall adopt. The building to be of brick, and to contain the following apartments, to wit:

A Conference Room	ſufficient to accommodate 300 perſons each.	theſe rooms to be of full elevation.
A Room for the Repreſentatives		
A Lobby or Antichamber to the latter		
A Senate Room of 1200 ſquare feet area		
An Antichamber or Lobby to the laſt		

12 Rooms of 600 ſquare feet area each, for Committee Rooms and Clerks' Offices, to be of half the elevation of the former.

Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party, will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July next, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, to be erected in this City. The ſite of the building, if the artiſt will attend to it, will of courſe influence the aſpect and outline of his plan; and it's deſtination will point out to him the number, ſize, and diſtribution of the apartments. It will be a recommendation of any plan, if the central part of it may be detached and erected for the preſent, with the appearance of a complete whole, and be capable of admitting the additional parts, in future, if they ſhall be wanting. Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building, in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

JONES & BURROUGHS,

STOCK-BROKERS,
STATE-STREET, BOSTON,

BUY and ſell every kind of the *Stocks* of the *United States*, on Commiſſion, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Thoſe gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, ſecrecy and diſpatch.

Boſton, March, 1792. (raw3m)

INFORMATION.

A NEGRO MAN by the name of CATO VERNON, born in Newport (Rhode-Iſland) enliſted in Col. Greene's Regiment of Blacks, early in the late War. He ſurvived the War, and ſettled, as ſuppoſed, in or near Philadelphia.——If he will apply to the Editor hereof, he will be informed of ſomething conſiderably to his advantage. *April* 4. (ep.4t)

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, ſhewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thouſand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congreſs, aſcertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

☞ *The* JOURNAL *of the* THIRD SESSION *of the* SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES, *may be had of the Editor hereof.*